

# NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Thursday, October 24, 1861.

Reading Matter on every page.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be published to-morrow, and will be unusually interesting. Orders for it may be left at the office, or given to the newboys, who will have it for sale in all the encampments.

We learn that the President, yesterday, instructed the United States Marshal for this District, in respect to the rule placed in his hands by the circuit court to be served upon the Provost Marshal (General Porter) for his appearance before that court, not to serve the rule, but to return it to the court with the information that he (the President) had for the present suspended the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases relating to the military.

## THE EXHAUSTING PROCESS.

The National *Intelligencer* of Monday surprised those who are in the habit of reading it, by making the following announcement: "The progress of the war has served pretty effectually to explode some fallacies which, at its beginning, found general currency at the North with regard to the military power and material resources of the seceded States. It is thus that calculations of a politico-economic character, founded as they generally are, in part, on theoretical considerations, when brought to the test of experience, are often discovered to be more illusory than solid. Such theories, as were at one time prevalent among us, respecting the exhaustion and destitution to which the Southern States would be soon reduced by the continuance of the war, seem to have been, in a large degree, exaggerated, if not unfounded."

It is perfectly well known to everybody in the habit of reading the *Intelligencer*, that its managers, having commenced by advocating the surrender of all the Southern forts, and by resisting the invasion of Virginia, have also, since the war has actually broken out, steadily deprecated anything like an active prosecution of it, denounced everybody who proposed an advance to Richmond, or anywhere else, and persistently done their utmost, day after day, to recommend the policy of blockade as sufficient of itself to subdue the rebellion by exhausting its resources. We have ourselves carefully noted the course of the *Intelligencer*, because, having with equal persistency urged active measures, and denied the possibility of quelling treason by any other measures, we know well what class of politicians and what class of newspapers we have been obliged to combat.

The announcement in Monday's *Intelligencer* therefore, that the stories of the exhaustion and destitution at the South were not merely "exaggerated," but absolutely "unfounded," could not but excite attention. Had the managers of the *Intelligencer* really changed their opinions, or were they indulging in a premature and unguarded chuckle over the failure of measures which they had recommended as sure to succeed?

The next day, Tuesday, the *Intelligencer* got fairly back into the old rut again, and was harping away, in solemn and stately periods, in favor of the "Fabian," or "do-nothing" policy, and upon the infallible certainty that the rebellion would be cured by exhaustion, if only that detestable thing, called fighting, could be prevented. Having, on Monday, pronounced the stories of the exhaustion of the South to be quite unfounded, it pronounced, on Tuesday, in this wise, (the italics being our own):

"While a natural impatience is felt in certain quarters at what seems to some the extraordinary tardiness of the military authorities of the nation in seeking a 'decisive engagement' with the Confederate forces, it may be well to recur to the lessons of history for the purpose of deducing from its pages the philosophy which teaches the prudence of a Fabian policy in the beginning of wars joined between parties believed to be greatly unequal in resources. The present civil war having assumed the proportions of a Titanic conflict, arraying, as it does, on each side, its armies, to the number of tens and hundreds of thousands, must find, to some extent, its ultimate solution in the relative capacity of each party to sustain the gigantic scale of expenditure and military provision entailed by such a struggle. That the National Government is in a condition to derive the greater profit from this prudent delay is admitted by all, if only that delay has been wisely employed in collecting our resources, as it must have weakened the resources of the enemy."

## DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN.

Asbury Dickinson, Esq., died at his late residence in this city, on Wednesday morning at six o'clock. Mr. D. was eighty-four years of age, and passed nearly the whole of his life in the public service. He was Chief Clerk in the State and Treasury Departments under General Jackson, and on several occasions acted as Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury by appointment of the President. In 1837, he was elected Secretary of the Senate, and remained in that important position until the commencement of the last session of Congress. The Senate, on account of the extreme age and the feebleness of the Secretary, deemed it proper to elect the new Secretary, (Mr. Forney) but to show their respect to the man who had served them so long and so faithfully, they passed a resolution continuing his salary to the end of the present fiscal year. There are few public men in this country now living who have served in official capacities so long and so faithfully as Mr. Dickinson.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad bridge over Green river, in Kentucky, recently destroyed by the rebels, was the most costly structure of that kind in the Southwest. It cost half a million of dollars.

Hon. H. P. Bennett, the efficient delegate from Colorado, is in the city, attending to some of the business of that new and interesting Territory.

# FROM THE GRAND ARMY.

## BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

### Particulars of the Fight.

POOLEVILLE, Md., Oct. 22, 1861.

The following report of the battle of Ball's Bluff, midway between Coonrod's and Edwards's Ferries, and opposite Harrison's Island, which occurred yesterday, has been gleaned from authentic sources.

On Sunday night, Col. Devens of the Fifteenth (Worcester) Massachusetts, who had for some time guarded Harrison's Island, with one company, ordered Captain Philbrick of company H, and Quartermaster Howe, of his staff, with a detachment of twenty men, to scout the Virginia shore in the direction of Leesburg.

They crossed from the island to the shore, and executed the order, by approaching within three-fourths of a mile of Leesburg, returning to their starting point about ten o'clock at night, discovering, as they suppose, a small camp one mile or more from Leesburg.

On reporting to Colonel Devens, the latter, with about three hundred men, pushed forward, by direction of General Stone, in the same locality, with orders to destroy the camp at daybreak and return, and Colonel Devens remained with his command concealed, sent back word, no enemy was in sight. Captain Philbrick's company taking an advanced position, while the remaining companies were concealed as a reserve in case of an attack on the advance. When about a mile and a half from the river, and five hundred yards in advance of Colonel Devens's reserve, Philbrick, accompanied by Colonel Devens in person, attacked and drove back a company of Mississippi riflemen, and then fell back to the reserve concealed in the rear, on the appearance of a body of secession cavalry.

In the skirmish Philbrick had difficulty in getting near enough to the enemy for his smooth bore guns to have much effect, whereas the others used long-range rifles on our forces. At daylight, and at the same hour that Colonel Devens's command left the shore to make the advance, Colonel Lee, of the Twentieth Massachusetts, sent over one company of his regiment, which remained on the shore, to cover the return of Devens.

Colonel Devens maintained his ground, and was reinforced during the morning by three hundred more of his regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Ward.

About one o'clock, he was attacked by a considerable force of riflemen, who attempted to outflank him. Fearing they might be successful, and after resting them for some time, Colonel Devens slowly retreated in perfect order to the river, where General Baker had arrived with a battalion of the California regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Watson.

Colonel Baker then took command, first complimenting Colonel Devens for his successful resistance to a superior force, and giving his command, now less than six hundred men, the right of the line of battle, the central and left wing being formed of about three hundred of the Massachusetts Twentieth, under Colonel Lee, and the California battalion, about five hundred in number, under Lieutenant Colonel Watson.

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Colonel Cogswell soon became satisfied of the impossibility of reaching Edwards's Ferry, as desired, and gave an order to fall back toward the river, which was executed as well as the circumstances would permit. They reached the river bank about twenty minutes before daylight. Here the Fifteenth deployed as skirmishers along the shore. The only means of conveyance to the island, was a boat of small dimensions, and a large one, capable of carrying about forty persons, which was overcrowded and swamped.

The troops remaining on the shore made a desperate resistance, and it is believed that the enemy took comparatively few prisoners in consequence. Those who could swim plunged into the water, those carrying their arms who could, and others throwing them into the river to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. Some escaped by availing themselves of the darkness and the heavily-wooded banks, but several are known to have been drowned in the waters of the Potomac.

The behavior of our troops before a superior number of the enemy was marked as nobly brave and enduring.

Near the close of the action, and after the day was considered irretrievably lost, the two recently arrived companies of the Tammany regiment made a desperate charge, but were met with a terrific fire by the enemy. It is probable that a secession officer was mistaken for one of our commanders, who appeared in front and gave the order to charge.

The brave Lieutenant Bramhall, of the New York Ninth battery, lost one of his guns, and himself was wounded severely, but not fatally. The gallant Lieutenant French of the howitzer battery, fired with his own hands four shots after the day was lost, and his men scattered. He was shot in the left breast and arm, but not mortally wounded.

On reaching the island, which he did by throwing his sword and revolver into the river, and swimming across, Colonel Devens at once posted thirty of his men, to prevent any attempt of the enemy at pursuit. This force was subsequently augmented by the arrival there

of other companies from the Maryland shore, under Col. Hinks of the Nineteenth Massachusetts. Col. Devens received a slight contusion in the breast from a musket ball.

Commissioned officers of the Massachusetts Fifteenth: Captain Rockwood, company A; Captain Simonds, company B; Capt. Roman, company C; (probably killed); Capt. Studley, company D; Second Lieut. Grout; Second Lieut. Vassall; company E; Captain Gatchell, company K.

Wounded.—Do, do, Lieut. Colonel Ward, leg amputated; Capt. Sloan, company F, slightly; Captain Forchhand, company G; First Lieut. Holden, do; Captain Philbrick, company H, slightly.

Colonel Lee, of the Massachusetts Twentieth; Colonel Cogswell, of the Tammany regiment are probably prisoners.

Lieutenant Colonel Wistar, of the California regiment, is supposed to be mortally wounded. As an instance of the weight and concentration of the enemy's fire, the clothing and equipments of Quartermaster Howe, of the 15th Massachusetts, bore the marks of four distinct rifle shots, one ball passing through the crown of his cap, and another flattening on the plate of his belt, yet he was uninjured.

Most of the wounded have been conveyed to their respective encampment hospitals. The enemy's force was estimated at 1,000 infantry and 300 cavalry. Their positions were well selected, from a familiar knowledge of the country.

There is, at present, no means of ascertaining their loss; but it must have been immense, as our few pieces of artillery were served with accuracy and terrific effect, while the infantry were cool as on a holiday dress parade.

It is proper to state, in connection with the foregoing, that Gen. Stone's orders to General Baker were to advance a brigade, including a battery to the support of Col. Devens, and to attack the enemy in force only in case of a knowledge of their inferior numbers, and of his ability to defeat them; but under no circumstances to bring on a general engagement between the main forces of both sides.

EDWARD'S FERRY, 23d.

During a skirmish last evening, nearly opposite this point, Gen. Lander received a painful flesh wound in his left leg. The ball has been extracted, and no danger to life or limb is apprehended.

Our pickets now extend a mile inland from Edwards's Ferry, and about the same distance up Goose creek, occupying the bridge. They have also extended their posts a mile and a half up the river toward Coonrod's Ferry. The enemy evidently have selected our officers for the marks of their riflemen.

Aside from the above statement, we learn from undoubted authority, that not more than four hundred of the Fifteenth Massachusetts remain alive. Almost every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned is wounded, while the loss of arms is without parallel. In this gallant regiment, there is probably not a gun left, and but few swords were brought from the scene of the slaughter.

Gen. McClellan and Stone passed the day on the Virginia side, but returned to the Maryland shore last evening.

## DEATH OF COLONEL BAKER.

At a meeting of citizens of the Pacific coast, held at the national capital, Wednesday, October 23d, General J. W. Denver was called to the chair, and G. W. Wright appointed secretary.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Edward Harte, Esq., Major J. A. Nunes, W. Y. Patch, Esq., C. M. Carter, Esq., and Colonel Alfred H. Jones, was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. This committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Whereas, we, the citizens of the Pacific coast of the United States, now in Washington, having learned with deep regret of the death of the gallant and lamented Colonel Edward D. Baker, Senator of Oregon, deem it proper to express the sense of the unforgotten grief which afflicts us, in common with the nation, and our appreciation of the merits of our departed friend—the soldier and statesman of the Pacific coast; therefore,

2. Resolved, That the loss of Colonel Edward D. Baker is not alone to be deplored by the State of Oregon, which he so eloquently and patriotically represented in the Senate of the United States, nor by the State of California, where his fervid oratory had become a theme of State history and State pride, but by the whole country, whose cause he patriotically sustained by his glowing and heart-stirring eloquence in the halls of national legislation, and by his dauntless courage upon the battlefield, contending for liberty and nationality against despotism and anarchy.

3. Resolved, That while we acknowledge our affliction at this dispensation of Divine Providence, our hearts still swell with pride at the honorable distinction which our gallant fellow-citizen had achieved, and we can point with exultation to his history as that of one who, having shown to his generation how to live, has also by his death, illustrated to courage and patriotism the noblest and most glorious way to die.

4. Resolved, That the heroic usefulness of Colonel Baker has not terminated with his death, for his memory and example will be an unfailing stimulant to his countrymen now contending for the same noble cause, who will remember, with each triumph, the brave soldier who fell in familiarizing them with the paths of victory.

5. Resolved, That the memory of Colonel Baker is not alone for our day and generation, but that it will be a source of consolation to his countrymen, his friends, and his family to believe and know that it has become incorporated with the national annals, not to be obliterated while the barque of history floats upon the tide of time.

6. Resolved, That as constituents of the late noble Senator, and as citizens of the United States, we accept, in the name of his country, the sacrifice which he made for it; and we invoke for his memory that admiration, gratitude, and love which will fill the voice of fame, and carry the name of Edward D. Baker down to the latest generations as a hero who fell fighting for the cause of liberty, national unity, and sound representative and constitutional government.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased: Hon. M. S. Latham, Hon. Jas. A. McDougal, Hon. Jas. W. Denver, Hon. Geo. W. Wright, M. E. Flanagan, Esq., Samuel B. Smith, of California; Hon. Geo. K. Shell, E. M. Barum, Esq., Chas. S. Drew, Esq., of Oregon; and Hon. W. H. Wallace, of Washington Territory.

The latest snipe story of the season is related in the Paris papers. The box constrictor at the Museum of Natural History took a fancy, one day, to his blanket, and swallowed it. Twenty-six days afterward the keeper found the identical blanket in the cage nicely rolled and ready for use. The roll was about a yard and a half long and fifteen inches in circumference.

# The Death of Colonel Baker.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Washington, Oct. 22, 1861.

General Orders, No. 31.

The Major General Commanding with sincere sorrow announces to the army of the Potomac the death of Colonel Edward D. Baker, who fell gloriously in battle, on the evening of Monday, the 21st October, 1861, near Leesburg, Virginia.

The gallant dead has many titles to honor. At the time of his death he was a member of the United States Senate for Oregon, and it is no injustice to any survivor to say that one of the most eloquent voices in that illustrious body has been silenced by his fall. As a patriot, zealous for the honor and interests of his adopted country, he has been distinguished in two wars, and has now sealed with his blood his devotion to the national flag. Cut off in the fulness of his powers as a statesman, and in the course of a brilliant career as a soldier, while the country mourns his loss, his brothers in arms will only envy his noble sacrifice. He died as a soldier would wish to die, amid the shock of battle, by voice and example animating his men to brave death.

The remains of the deceased will be interred in this city with the honors due to his rank, and the funeral arrangements will be ordered by Brigadier General Silas Casey.

As an appropriate mark of respect to the memory of the deceased and the usual badge of military mourning will be worn for the period of thirty days by the officers of the brigade lately under his command.

By command of Major General McClellan: S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

## The Funeral Obsèques To-Day.

Headquarters Provisional Brigade, Washington, Oct. 23, 1861.

The duty of making the necessary preparations for the funeral of the late Col. Edward D. Baker, of the California volunteers, having been assigned to the Brigadier General Commanding the Provisional Brigade, near Washington, by the Major General Commanding the Army of the Potomac, the following order of arrangements has been adopted, for the occasion:

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION. Funeral escort in column. Regiment of Infantry.

Brigadier General Silas Casey and Staff. The Clergy of the District and officiating Clergy. Pall-bearers mounted. Pall-bearers mounted. Col. McCarty, (Col. A. J. Johnson, Col. Wilson, Col. Small, Brig. G. H. Hooker, (Brig. Gen. Barnett.

The relatives and friends of the deceased. The Thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, with side arms, in uniform. The General in chief of the Army, and Staff. The General Staff of the Army.

Officers of the Army and Staff Corps. Survivors of the War of 1812. The President of the United States and members of the Cabinet.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and District Judges of the United States.

The President and Secretary of the Senate. Senators and Officers of the Senate. Foreign Ministers and Sultans.

Members and Officers of the House of Representatives. Justices and Officers of the Court of Claims.

Members of the Sanitary Commission, Societies and Fraternities. Citizens and Strangers.

## ROUTE OF MARCH.

The funeral procession will start at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Col. J. W. Webb, corner of Fourteenth and H streets, and proceed down Thirteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, up Pennsylvania avenue, to the Congressional Burying Ground.

Capt. John Hall, Commissary of Subsistence of the Staff of the Brigade, is charged with the duty of forming the procession agreeably to the above programme, assisted by Colonel J. W. Webb.

By command of Brig. Gen. Casey. HENRY W. SMITH, Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

The body of General Baker reached here about six o'clock last evening, accompanied by the adjutant of the regiment, and several regulars, and was taken to the residence of Major J. W. Webb, at the corner of Thirteenth and H streets, where it was met by Mrs. Baker, and also by his brother and son. There were seven shots in his coat, and two in his hat.

## DEATH OF LIEUT. WILLIAMS.

Among the number killed at the fight at Leesburg, Va., on the 21st instant, was Lieut. Joseph D. Williams, of Colonel Baker's California regiment. His brother, Sergeant Williams of the Philadelphia police, left this city for Pooleville yesterday, to bring home the remains. The deceased officer leaves a wife and several children.

## THE GALLANT BYRON BARTON.

We have received the following particulars from an officer in the army, in relation to the gallant conduct of Byron Barton, who was dangerously wounded during the reconnaissance made by Gen. Smith's division.

On the 20th inst., a reconnaissance in force from Gen. Smith's division advanced as far as Flint Hill, where they came in view of the enemy's pickets. It was desirable to ascend a small hill to obtain a nearer view, and ascertain if the enemy had any force in the neighborhood. This was an undertaking of great risk, the man reconnoitering being exposed to the deliberate fire of the enemy.

Byron Barton, of the Fifth Regular Cavalry volunteered, and although successful, was dangerously wounded by three shots. He was brought to us at Vienna, where they were compelled to leave him, and fall back some two miles.

Surgeon Thompson, of the Forty-Third New York volunteers, who was at the Cross Roads with a part of his regiment, bearing of the accident, volunteered to go back and bring the man in, taking an escort of eight men with a hand-litter. He found the man in the house indicated, and brought him safely back within our lines. General Hancock requested the doctor to take him under his charge. General McClellan, hearing of the circumstance, rode over to the camp of the Forty-Third in the evening, to inquire into the condition of the wounded man, whom he visited, in company with Dr. Thompson. He complimented the man highly on his bravery, and expressed himself much pleased with the course the doctor had pursued in going back and bringing the man into our lines.

No doubt, should the man recover, he will be fully rewarded for his bravery. FROM GENERAL BAKER'S COLUMN. Darnestown, October 20.—The first Maryland regiment, Col. Kenly, which for three months has been guarding the Potomac from the mouth of the Annapolis to Haddock, a distance of forty-five miles, has been relieved from this arduous duty by the Thirtieth Massachusetts, and arrived near General Banks' headquarters yesterday, accompanied by Brigadier General Cooper. As showing an unprecedented degree of health, this regiment, numbering upwards of nine hundred men, had only four sick men to be conveyed thither in ambulances. This is attributed by the medical officers to the purification of the air from their late camp and its surroundings. Letters from this regiment should now be addressed to the care of General Banks' headquarters, near Darnestown.

# From the Lower Potomac.

The steamer Harriet Lane went down the river again on Tuesday evening.

Tuesday afternoon, the steam tug Posey brought up to the Navy Yard the steam-tug Hugh Jenkins, which was disabled, and sunk in shallow water, by a collision with the steamer Robert Leslie, a few days since.

The Union, the Ice Boat and the Satellite are between the Mathias Point and Shipping Point batteries.

Two or three puzles with oysters have run by the batteries within the last two days.

There is a swash channel near the Maryland shore, opposite Shipping Point, and it is navigable by vessels drawing eight feet water. Several of the vessels which have run the blockade came by this route under the shore and escaped the notice of the rebels.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The President has just made the following military appointments, viz: Lieut. Col. J. A. Hards to be A. D. C. to Gen. McClellan.

Dr. Z. F. Aspell to be brigade surgeon of Volunteers; also, Drs. S. S. Cox, J. Hames, G. Grant and C. B. Chapman.

Carle A. Woodruff to be second lieutenant of 2d artillery, U. S. A.

Id. M. Muhlenberg to be first lieutenant 4th artillery.

Dr. J. G. Kennon to be a brigade surgeon of volunteers.

Dr. Wm. A. Bradley, jr., to be assistant surgeon, U. S. A.

Dr. Wm. H. Mussey to be a brigade surgeon of volunteers; also, Drs. C. W. Jones, George Burr, W. M. Chamberlain, Robert Rarkston, S. L. Pancoast, Nathaniel K. Moreley and F. H. Gorse.

Wm. H. Scheler to be an assistant adjutant general, with rank of captain of volunteers, to serve on staff of Brig. Gen. J. J. Wood.

Frederick Kneller, do., with same rank, to serve on staff of Brig. Gen. Lewis Wallace.

Carroll H. Potter, do., with same rank, to serve on staff of Brig. Gen. C. D. Jameson.

James C. Montgomery, do., with same rank, to serve on staff of Brig. Gen. John Newton.

Nathan Reece, do., with same rank, to serve on staff of Brig. Gen. J. N. Palmer.

Walter S. Parker, to be a second lieutenant of 4th infantry, U. S. A.

It is understood that the blankets ordered from Europe in August last for our army, by the Quartermaster's Department, are arriving. Twenty nine thousand and five hundred have already reached New York. They cost the Government 40 cents per pound—weighing five pounds, they each cost, therefore, two dollars.

Lieut. Charles E. Hay, of the Third Regular Cavalry regiment, has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Hunter.

On Friday night a picket of the Massachusetts Twelfth, after halting him and receiving no reply, fired upon a cavalry messenger, on the towpath of the canal. Last night all hopes of the latter's life was abandoned.

## THE CALLED JADE WINCES.

"TREASURY DEMAND NOTES ARE DANGEROUS."

The New York and Chicago Bank Note Reporter has become wonderfully philanthropic all at once. It, or some one else behind the scenes, has suddenly discovered that the interests of the dear people want looking after; the present Administration is not equal to the task, or not to be credited for the honest requisite to the performance of it, and accordingly it rushes, in the most magnanimous manner, to the rescue, in an article wherein the issuing of "Treasury demand notes not bearing any interest in the shape of a bank note," is deprecated as the greatest calamity that can possibly fall upon us. The Reporter, however, adopts the temporizing policy of paying a most eulogistic compliment to Secretary Chase, calling him "the immaculate embodiment of honesty," because, forsooth, it has too much sense to prefer or insinuate charges against a man so high in public esteem, when it has nothing with which to sustain them. But it avers that the fact of Mr. Chase's filling the high position which he now occupies, is only an accident. (Think of that Mr. Lincoln! if you have honest men around you, it is no fault of yours), and the Reporter avers that "the powers that be" may possibly find it convenient to remove this "immaculate embodiment of honesty" to-morrow, or next day, and then let us become the poor dear people's wretched slaves.

They will be in the hands of a set of sharpers, (our Government officers), more or less scrupulous even than a certain class of New York and Chicago brokers. By the way, we think it will be difficult to make the poor dear people believe in the last named fact. And now, just here, we desire to refresh the memory of those interested in the subject of the issue of Treasury demand notes, who, snugly ensconced behind the scenes, have prompted this little burst of patriotic rhetoric. How did the patriotic and disinterested note-brokers of Chicago, in concert with their allies in New York, act towards the people when they had the game in their own hands last spring, and were daily throwing out the most reliable Illinois houses by twenties and thirties? The note-brokers of New York, who were then looked at that time as perfectly reliable. Nobody doubted the ability of the impugned houses to redeem their credit. But the Chicago magnates had the thing at their disposal, and they were bound to squeeze that lemon dry, let what might come to the proscribed concerns and the dear people—a goodly portion of whom, as the holders of these notes, met with severe losses, from whom many have never recovered. And now, when they have heard of the removal of the Secretary of the Treasury, they are so much alarmed, that they are ready to cry out, "the powers that be" may possibly find it convenient to remove this "immaculate embodiment of honesty" to-morrow, or next day, and then let us become the poor dear people's wretched slaves.

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